



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification n ^o : C12N 15/29, 15/82, 5/10, A01H 5/00, C12Q 1/68	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/43419 (43) International Publication Date: 20 November 1997 (20.11.97)
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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/08765

(22) International Filing Date: 16 May 1997 (16.05.97)

(30) Priority Data:
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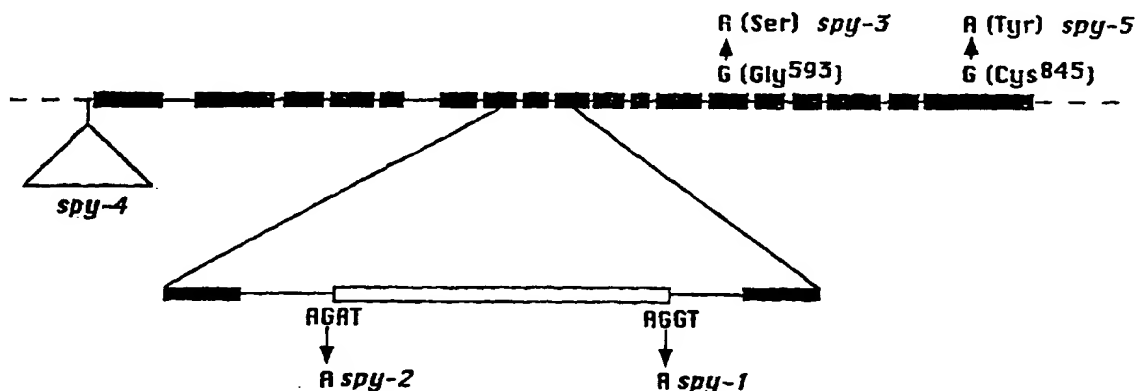
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55458-1415 (US).(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR,
BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE,
HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,
LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG,
US, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD,
SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent
(BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD,
TG).

Published

Without international search report and to be republished
upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: THE SPINDLY GENE, METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION AND USE



(57) Abstract

This invention relates to the identification of a gene involved in the gibberellin signal transduction pathway. Mutations to this gene mimic the effect of gibberellin treatment and transgenic plants expressing the gene correct a spindly phenotype. Methods are disclosed for isolating and using the gene from a variety of plants.

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THE SPINDLY GENE, METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION AND USE**Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to the regulation of
5 plant growth and to the identification and use of a
gene affecting the response to gibberellins.

Background of the Invention

Gibberellins (GAs) are a major class of
10 plant hormones controlling many developmental
processes including seed development and germination,
flower and fruit development, and flowering time.
Gibberellins (GAs) play a role in a number of growth
and developmental processes in plants. Severe GA-
15 deficient mutants may exhibit reduced seed
germination, dwarfism of virtually all organs, and
aberrant flower, fruit and seed development. Although
the GA biosynthetic pathway has been studied for some
time little is known about GA perception or signal
20 transduction.

Genetic analysis has uncovered two classes
of mutants which are affected in their response to
gibberellins. One class consists of dominant or semi-
dominant mutants resembling gibberellin-deficient
25 mutants but exhibiting reduced or no sensitivity to
gibberellin. Mutants of this type have been isolated
in maize, wheat and *Arabidopsis thaliana*
(*arabidopsis*).

The second group, the "slender" mutants,
30 have a recessive over-growth phenotype that is
phenocopied by repeated treatments of wild type plants
with gibberellin, and is consistent with a defect
causing constitutive gibberellin response. These
mutants have been studied in pea, tomato, barley and
35 *arabidopsis* (Jacobsen, S.E. & Olszewski, N.E. (1993)

The Plant Cell 5:887-896). Slender mutants in pea, tomato and barley contain lower endogenous levels of gibberellins than wild-type plants.

A slender phenotypic mutation in arabidopsis is termed the "spindly" or "spy" mutation. The spindly mutation is characterized by elongated petioles, yellow-green leaves, early flowering, long spindly bolts, partial male sterility and parthencarpic fruit development. These phenotypes are also observed in wild type plants exhibiting a gibberellin overdose syndrome due to external applications of gibberellin (Jacobsen, et al. *supra*).

Spy phenotypic mutants were isolated from M₂ populations of ethyl methylsulfonate (EMS)-mutagenized wild-type seeds by selection for germination in the presence of the gibberellin biosynthesis inhibitor, paclobutrazol (Jacobsen, et al. *supra*). The phenotypes of the plants were typical of spy mutants and all of these phenotypes are observed, at some level, in wild type plants which have been repeatedly sprayed with GA₃.

Growth retardants, typically in the form of sprays or washes are widely used, particularly in greenhouses to control plant growth. These chemicals act by reducing gibberellin levels of the plant. Direct treatment of plants with gibberellins or their analogs increase plant size over the entire treated area of the plant. While spindly and slender phenotypes have been described as early as 1922, the gene or genes associated with these phenotypes remain elusive. Identification of the gene or genes associated with these phenotypes would permit gibberellin expression to be controlled without the need for chemical treatment. This will reduce

chemical usage and minimize a potential environmental hazard.

Summary of the Invention

5 This invention relates to the identification and use of a novel gene controlling plant growth and development by affecting responses to gibberellins.

 In one aspect of this invention an isolated nucleic acid fragment is claimed that comprises at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1. The invention contemplates a vector comprising a promoter and a nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1, cells containing the vector and transgenic plants expressing protein encoded by an exogenously derived nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1 as well as transgenic plants encoding an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1 and a transgenic plant expressing a polypeptide encoded by an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment comprising at least amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2. In a preferred embodiment the promoter is plant tissue specific and plant tissue specific vectors include promoters specific for fruit expression and for green-tissue expression.

 In another embodiment of the invention a transgenic plant is claimed that expresses a polypeptide where the polypeptide is encoded by an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment capable of hybridizing under highly stringent hybridization conditions to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.

In another embodiment of the invention an isolated nucleic acid fragment is contemplated that contains the tetratricopeptide repeat region and comprises nucleic acids 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1.

5 Vectors comprising a promoter and the tetratricopeptide containing region (nucleic acids 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1) are also contemplated along with cells containing the vector and transgenic plants expressing protein encoded by an exogenously-derived
10 nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1. Isolated nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 is also a part of this invention. The term exogenously-derived refers herein to nucleic acid fragments introduced
15 into a plant that may or may not now be incorporated into the plant genome through methods of transformation that are known in the art. For example, a nucleic acid fragment is exogenously-derived if it was incorporated into a vector and is
20 introduced into a plant irrespective of whether or not the plant contains an endogenous (its own) copy of the nucleic acid fragment.

In another aspect of this invention a method is disclosed for identifying a gene from a plant
25 comprising the steps of identifying at least a first clone from a cDNA library from a plant that hybridizes under low stringency hybridization conditions to a probe comprising nucleic acids 2175 to 2405 of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the clone contains at least a portion of
30 an open reading encoding a polypeptide with a C-terminus having at least 50% amino acid homology to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2, obtaining a full-length clone, wherein the full-length clone has about 100% nucleic acid homology to the open reading frame
35 of said first clone and determining if the full length

clone contains at least one tetratricopeptide repeat region. The determining step additionally may comprise determining if the tetratricopeptide repeat region of the full-length clone hybridizes under
5 stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid fragment consisting of nucleotides 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1.

The invention also relates to an isolated recombinant gene selected by the method of identifying
10 at least a first clone from a cDNA library from a plant that hybridizes under low stringency hybridization conditions to a probe comprising nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the clone contains at least a portion of an open reading frame
15 encoding a polypeptide with a C-terminus having at least 30% amino acid homology to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2, obtaining a full-length clone, wherein the full-length clone has about 100% nucleic acid homology to the open reading frame of the first clone
20 and determining if the full length clone contains at least one tetratricopeptide repeat region. Preferably the open reading frame of the gene has at least a 70% homology to SEQ ID NO:1

An isolated gene from a plant is disclosed
25 where the gene encodes a polypeptide where a portion of the polypeptide has a 30% amino acid homology to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide encoded by the gene includes a tetratricopeptide repeat region and wherein
30 introduction of a vector directing expression of the gene into a plant produces a transgenic plant with a spindly phenotype.

The invention also relates to a method for identifying a gene from a plant comprising the steps
35 of searching a gene database for a nucleic acid

sequence encoding a polypeptide from a plant and having at least 30% amino acid homology to the amino acid fragment corresponding to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2 and determining whether the open reading
5 frame includes a tetratricopeptide repeat region.

The following definitions are employed throughout this disclosure.

In eukaryotes, RNA polymerase II catalyzes the transcription of a structural gene to produce
10 mRNA. A DNA molecule can be designed to contain an RNA polymerase II template in which the RNA transcript has a sequence that is complementary to that of a specific mRNA. The RNA transcript is termed an antisense RNA and a DNA sequence that encodes the
15 antisense RNA is termed an antisense gene. Antisense RNA molecules are capable of binding to mRNA molecules, resulting in an inhibition of mRNA translation.

The term cDNA library refers to a collection
20 of nucleic acid fragments originally derived from reverse transcription of isolated mRNA. The cDNA library contains a variety of different clones with different sequences. The individual cDNA sequences may or may not contain open reading frames and they
25 may or may correspond to a full length mRNA transcript.

A sibling plant refers to plants derived from seeds having a common parent.

The tetratricopeptide repeat region of this invention refers to amino acids 77-430 of SEQ ID NO:2
30 and to sequences having tetratricopeptide structural domains as enumerated in this disclosure.

An expression vector is a DNA molecule comprising a gene that is expressed in a host cell. Typically, gene expression is placed under the control
35 of certain regulatory elements, including constitutive

or inducible promoters, tissue-specific regulatory elements and enhancers. Such a gene is said to be "operably linked to" the regulatory elements

A cloning vector is a DNA molecule, such as
5 a plasmid, cosmid or bacteriophage that has the capability of replicating autonomously in a host cell. Cloning vectors typically contain one or a small number of restriction endonuclease recognition sites at which foreign DNA sequences can be inserted in a
10 determinable fashion without loss of an essential biological function of the vector, as well as a marker gene that is suitable for use in the identification and selection of cells transformed with the cloning vector. Marker genes typically include genes that
15 provide antibiotic resistance.

Exogenous denotes some item that is foreign to its surroundings and particularly applies to a class of genetic constructs that is not found in the normal genetic complement of the host plant. The term
20 "clone" refers to the exogenous insert that has been inserted into the cloning vector, here a SPY gene or a portion thereof.

Heterologous is a noun modifier indicating a source that is different. For example, a heterologous
25 promoter used with a structural gene of the present invention is a promoter that is different from that of the structural gene.

An isolated recombinant nucleic acid fragment refers to RNA or DNA that is not originally
30 from the genomic DNA of the particular organism into which it is introduced. The isolated fragment can be used as a probe, incorporated into an expression vector or otherwise used in a variety of molecular biology methods.

Two nucleic acid molecules are considered to have a substantial sequence similarity if their nucleotide sequences share a similarity of at least 50% and protein encoded by the nucleotide sequences have a homology of at least 30%. Sequence similarity determinations can be performed using the FASTA program (Genetics Computer Group Madison, WI). Alternatively, sequence similarity determinations can be performed using BLASTP (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) of the Experimental GENINFO Blast Network Service. See also Pasternak, et al. *Methods in Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology*, Glick, et al. (eds.), pages 251-267 (Press, 1993).

Stringent hybridization conditions are understood in this disclosure as those nucleic acid hybridization conditions normally used by one of skill in the art to establish at least a 90% homology between complementary pieces of DNA or between DNA and RNA. In this disclosure 90% homology is preferred for hybridization of the C-terminus fragment in screening strategies to identify other SPY genes. Lesser homologies using lower stringency conditions may be desired such as at least 50% homology or preferably at least 80% homology.

A suitable promoter is a promoter that controls gene expression in cells that are to be altered developmentally by the manipulation of genes controlling response to gibberellin.

A transgenic plant is plant having one or more plant cells that contain an expression vector.

Brief Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a schematic detailing the structure of the SPY gene and spy mutations. Broken

lines represent the region outside the 3.5 kbp cDNA. Unbroken lines represent introns. Solid bars represent exons. Introns and exons were identified in the genomic sequence by comparing the sequence of the genomic clone with that of the cDNA. The open bar represents the exon that is skipped in *spy-1* and *spy-2*. Arrows indicate mutated nucleic acid residues. The triangle represents the T-DNA insertion.

Figure 2 is the deduced amino acid sequence of the SPY protein (SEQ ID NO:2). The protein is shown in three blocks, the N-terminus (residues 1-76), the 10 tetratricopeptide repeats (TPRs, residues 77-430) aligned with each other, and the C-terminus (residues 431-914). Below the TPR alignment is a consensus sequence: amino acids are shown if present in at least 5 of the SPY TPRs. Residues indicated with a double underline have the following alterations in the mutant alleles: Met³⁵⁴ to Gln³⁷⁶ are absent in *spy-1* and *spy-2*, Gly⁵⁹³ is converted to Ser in *spy-3*, and Cys⁸⁴⁵ is converted to Tyr in *spy-5*. Abbreviations for the amino acid residues are A, Ala; C, Cys; D, Asp; E, Glu; F, Phe; G, Gly; H, His; I, Ile; K, Lys; L, Leu; M, Met; N, Asn; P, Pro; Q, Gln; R, Arg; S, Ser; T, Thr; V, Val; W, Trp; and Y, Tyr.

Figure 3 is the sequence of the SPY cDNA (SEQ ID NO:1). The start codon for translation, (ATG) and the stop codon (TAG) are indicated by the double underline. The single underline indicates the region deleted in mRNA of *spy-1* and *spy-2*. Nucleotides mutated in *spy-1*, *spy-3* and *spy-5* are indicated in bold and the nucleotide of the mutant is indicated below.

Figure 4 is a sequence of the SPY genomic region (SEQ ID NO:3). The bold G and C which are also

underlined correspond to the first and last nucleotides of the SPY cDNA.

Figure 5 is a Blast Alignment of the SPY protein sequences with a translation of a maize cDNA.

5 A BLAST alignment of a portion of the SPY protein (SPY Prot) and a translation of a maize cDNA (Maize). The consensus of this alignment are indicated between the SPY and maize sequences (consensus). The statistics provided by the BLAST program are included below the
10 alignment.

Figure 6 provides the maps of 3850:1003 T-DNA, as the T-DNA existed in spy-4 plants and the plasmid rescued from spy-4. Figure 6A illustrates the structure of the 3850:1003 T-DNA. Restriction sites
15 are indicated above the map and the sizes of different segments of the T-DNA are indicated below the map. Figure 6B indicates the highly deleted form of the T-DNA as it exists in the spy-4 genome. Figure 6C indicates the structure of the construct obtained by
20 plasmid rescue employing the restriction endonuclease SacI. The thin line on the left side of the T-DNA corresponds to the arabidopsis sequences used to probe genomic libraries constructed in pOCA18 to obtain the SPY gene. The probe extended from the SacI site at
25 the left end of the map to the PvuII site near the junction between the arabidopsis and pBR322 sequences.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The identification of the genes involved in gibberellin signal transduction and regulation have a
30 number of commercial applications. For example, overproduction of gibberellin results in increased plant growth while underproduction of gibberellin reduces plant growth. Control of gibberellin levels provides a mechanism for controlling plant development

including plant height, fruit growth, flower development, leaf size, and the like. In maize, higher levels of GA result in increased vigor in hybrid maize (Rood, et al. (1988) *Science* 241:1216-1218).

The present invention discloses the identification and use of a gene that is involved in gibberellin signal transduction. Inactivation of the gene produces a spindly phenotype and introduction of the gene into plants rescues the spindly phenotype. Methods are disclosed for isolating the gene in a variety of plant types and using the gene to effect changes in the level of gibberellin expression.

Slender mutations in plants have a number of similar phenotypic characteristics. In arabidopsis, the slender mutant phenotypes are characterized as producing plants that are physically similar to plants that are repeatedly treated with gibberellins. Although slender phenotypes have been identified, the relationship of the phenotype to one or more genes has not been understood. In previous studies a plant growth regulator, paclobutrazol, was used to identify mutants with altered gibberellin synthesis pathways. Paclobutrazol inhibits the monooxygenases involved in the oxidation of *ent*-kaurene to *ent*-kaurenoic acid and reduces the plant's ability to synthesize active gibberellins.

Three spy mutants were identified that demonstrated resistance to paclobutrazol treatment (Jacobsen, S.E., et al. (1993) *The Plant Cell* 5:887-896). The gene or genes conferring the phenotype could not be predicted because the location of the gene was not known.

To identify the location of the spindly (spy) mutant, a spy phenotypic mutant was identified

by first isolating a mutant expressing the *spy* phenotype from a library of more than 4,000 *Agrobacterium*-mediated seed transformation lines of arabidopsis having T-DNA insertions positioned
5 throughout the genome (Arabidopsis Biological Resource Center (stock number CS3115 Columbus, Ohio) and was originally produced by K. Feldman (*The Plant Journal* 1:71-82, 1991). The T-DNA library was produced by inoculating germinating seeds with *Agrobacterium*
10 containing 3850:1003 T-DNA and selecting progeny that are kanamycin resistant. (Feldman *supra*)

The T-DNA insert includes an engineered plant selectable marker that confers resistance to kanamycin. A kanamycin resistance gene functions in
15 *E. coli* and *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. In addition the T-DNA includes two copies of pBR322 that contains genes conferring bacterial resistance to ampicillin and tetracycline. A detailed discussion of the T-DNA insert is provided in Feldman (*supra*) and will not be
20 detailed here.

Seeds from the library were selected for their ability to germinate in the presence of paclobutrazol (Jacobsen, *supra*). Pool number CS2635 contained two paclobutrazol resistant seeds (*spy-4*)
25 that yielded plants with a *spy* phenotype. Similar to the *spy* alleles (Jacobsen, *supra*), *spy-4* flowered earlier than wild type and displayed pale green foliage, partial male sterility and parthenocarpic fruit development. Other phenotypic details of *spy-4*
30 are provided in Example 1.

To determine whether or not the *spy* phenotype is produced from one or more genes, *spy-4* was back crossed to a progenitor Ws plant. Of 107 F2 seedlings grown on 1X MS plates (Sigma Chemical, St.
35 Louis, MO) supplemented with 1%(w/v) sucrose in 1%

(w/v) agar containing 50 µg/ml kanamycin (kan). 80 of the seedlings were kan resistant. This suggested the presence of a single kan locus. Of 43 paclobutrazol resistant seedlings in the F₂ population, all were kan resistant. In contrast, only two thirds of the non-paclobutrazol resistant seedlings were kan resistant indicating a linkage between kan resistance and paclobutrazol resistance. In addition, seeds produced by crossing *spy-4* and *spy-1* plants germinated in the presence of paclobutrazol, the resulting F₁ plants exhibited a *spy* phenotype indicating that *spy-1* and *spy-4* were allelic.

Segregation of the T-DNA kan resistance marker and *spy-4* in backcrosses is consistent with the conclusion that *spy-4* plants contain a single functional kan resistance locus that is linked to *spy-4*.

Although kanamycin resistance segregates as expected for a single Mendelian locus, it was still quite possible that *spy-4* contained multiple linked T-DNA inserts or additional T-DNA inserts in which the KanR gene was either mutated or not expressed due to position effects.

Plasmid rescue was used to isolate plant DNA flanking the T-DNA insertion site after a genetic linkage was demonstrated between the kanamycin resistance locus resident in T-DNA and the *spy-4* phenotype. The standard T-DNA plasmid rescue procedure involves the identification of restriction endonucleases that digest the T-DNA and regions flanking it such that the products of the reaction contain some DNA fragments that contain an intact Arabidopsis DNA flanking the T-DNA, bacterial origin of replication and a selectable marker for use in bacteria (Olszewski, N. E., et al. (1988) *Nucleic*

Acids Research 16:10765). The products of this reaction are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase to produce monomer circles. The products of this ligation are introduced into *E.coli* and cells
5 receiving the ligation product containing the T-DNA sequences and flanking *Arabidopsis* sequences are selected by virtue of their resistance to an antibiotic.

Standard plasmid rescue procedures could not
10 be used in this instance because the T-DNA mutant had undergone mutations in the T-DNA insertions and the plasmids could not be rescued by standard methods known in the art. Because of the mutations in the inserts positioned near or in the spindly gene, there
15 were no predictable protocols for rescuing the gene. These problems and the methods for identifying the gene are discussed in detail in Example 2.

Comparison between the sequence of the cDNA and the corresponding genomic region indicated that
20 the spy mRNA is composed of 18 exons which have the potential to encode a 914 amino acid protein (see Figures 1 and 2). Nucleotides 351-579 encode the unique N terminus (res. 1-76) and nucleotides 580-1637 encode the TPR domain (res. 77-430). This region
25 contained 10 copies of the TPR repeat. Nucleotides 1638-3091 encode the unique C-terminus (res. 431-914). The region from 1638-3091 did not include the TPR region and based on a search in sequence databanks is specific for SPY sequences. The SPY amino acid
30 sequence was determined from the nucleic acid sequence identified from the isolated clone. The amino acid sequence was used to search protein databases for similar sequences. No close matches were identified.

As noted above, the SPY gene contains a
35 tetratricopeptide repeat (TPR). In SPY, this repeat

was identified as a 34 amino acid repeated sequence motif that has been found in a few other proteins (Sikorski, R. S., et al. (1991) *Cold Spring Harbor Symposia on Quantitative Biology* LVI:663-673 and Lamb, J. R., et al. (1995) *TIBS* 20:257-259). Figure 2 shows an alignment of the 10 TPR repeats found in the N-terminus of the predicted SPY protein and a consensus sequence for the 10 repeats.

SPY cDNAs from the paclobutrazol-induced phenotypic mutants, *spy-1*, 2, 3 (Jacobsen, *supra*) and *spy-5*, another phenotypic mutant (Wilson, et al. (1995) *Plant Phys.* 108:495-502) were sequenced to confirm that the isolated sequence yielded the RNA sequence encoding the SPY protein. Each allele contained a mutation. The *spy-3* (G at 2127 is mutated to an A) and *spy-5* mutations (G at 2884 is mutated to an A) caused amino acid substitutions in the C-terminus of the protein.

A shorter PCR product was obtained from *spy-1* and *spy-2* RNA than from wild-type RNA. The eighth exon was missing in the RNAs from *spy-1* and *spy-2* plants. Reverse transcriptase followed by polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) was used to amplify the region containing the 8th exon to determine which portions of the exon was missing in the *spy-1* and *spy-2* mutants. Preferred methods for determining the sequences are provided in Example 2. Sequencing of the genomic DNA from these two lines showed that the *spy-1* mutation affects the 5' exon-intron junction of the eighth exon, while *spy-2* affects its 3' intron-exon junction. Both *spy-1* and *spy-2* plants lacked the eighth exon from residues 1410 to 1478 (Figures 1 and 2).

An analysis of the mutants indicated that the TPR regions are important for SPY protein function.

Mutations in the *spy-1* and *spy-2* plants corresponded to a loss of 23 amino acids, including the last 9 amino acids of the eighth TPR and the first 14 amino acids of the ninth TPR. The *spy-1* and *spy-2* mutations caused the
5 loss of the region from Met (354) to Gln (376). This indicated that TPR repeats were needed for wild type activity. The *spy-3* and *spy-5* mutations converted Gly(593) to Ser and Cys(845) to Tyr respectively. This indicated that the unique C-terminal region was also
10 important. Analysis of the SPY sequence indicates that SPY proteins contain a TPR domain and a unique C-terminal region.

Final confirmation that the identified gene encoded SPY was provided by the observation that a
15 cosmid clone containing the SPY gene (clone 2118) complemented the paclobutrazol germination defect of the *spy-1* mutant (see Example 2). Southern blot analysis confirmed that SPY is a single copy gene. Using a restriction length fragment polymorphism
20 present in a SPY containing cosmid clone, the SPY locus was mapped to the top of chromosome 3 in *Arabidopsis thaliana* between RFLP markers 1At243 and hsp70-9.

Based on several gene database searches
25 (GenBank, EMBL, PIR and Swiss-Prot), it is evident that the SPY protein contains a unique N-terminus (res. 1-76 cDNA nucleotides 351-578, see SEQ ID NO:1), a unique TPR domain (res. 77-430, nucleotides 579-1640, see SEQ ID NO:1) containing 10 copies of the tetratricopeptide
30 repeat, and a unique C terminus (res. 431-914, nucleotides 1641-3092, SEQ ID NO:1)

SPY is only the second TPR gene known in plants (Torres, J. H., et al. E. (1995) *Plant Mol. Biol.* 2:1221-1226). Other TPR-containing genes are
35 known and there is a growing family of TPR proteins

which perform diverse functions. Without intending to limit the scope or content of this invention in any way, among the proposed functions for TPR proteins are transcriptional repression, mitochondrial and
5 peroxisomal protein transport, cell cycle regulation, protein kinase inhibition, and heat shock response (Sikorski, et al. *supra*, and Lamb, et al. (1995), *supra*).

There is little in common with the general
10 function of these proteins, but they are often found in protein complexes and it has been proposed that the TPRs form amphipathic alpha-helices that mediate the protein-protein interactions. For CYC8, a yeast transcriptional repressor containing 10 TPRS, it was
15 shown that the first three TPRs are necessary and sufficient for direct interaction with another non-TPR protein, TUP1 (Tzamarias and Struhl, 1995 *Genes Dev.* 9:821-831). The CYC8-TUP1 complex is thought to be recruited by specific DNA binding proteins and acts as
20 a transcriptional repressor. Thus, without intending to limit the scope or content of this invention, it is likely that SPY acts to suppress GA signal transduction in part by interacting with other proteins through one or more of its TPR domains.

25 While there are no obvious sequence motifs in the 485 amino acid non-TPR carboxy-terminal region that might indicate a specific biochemical function, the *spy-3* and *spy-5* mutations demonstrate that this domain is important for normal SPY activity.
30 Comparison of this region with protein database sequences reveals similarity with a predicted protein from *C. elegans*, K04G7.3 (Wilson, R. et al. (1994) *Nature* 368:32-38)) and less similarity with ESTs from the blood fluke *Schistosoma mansoni* (accession T14591
35 GenBank) and human (accession R76782 GenBank). The

glycine affected in the *spy-3* allele is conserved in K04G7.3, while the cysteine affected in *spy-5* is not. Although the function of K04G7.3 is unknown, it also contains an N-terminal TPR region which exhibits the highest level of similarity to the SPY TPR domain. This suggests that SPY and K04G7.3 are members of a new class of regulatory molecules that is likely to be present throughout the eukaryotes.

The SPY gene of arabidopsis contains a novel C-terminal domain (cDNA nucleotides 1641-3092 of SEQ ID NO:1 and in particular amino acids 632-685 and the corresponding nucleotide residues 2238 to 2405) that is useful for identifying SPY genes in other plants. In a particularly preferred method of this invention probes from the C-terminus are used to screen a cDNA library. Example 4 provides a preferred strategy for library of maize sequence tags and a maize cDNA library (see Example 4). The results of this study identified the conserved C-terminus in maize. Figure 5 provides a sequence comparison between a portion of the C-terminus of arabidopsis and maize. A particularly preferred region of the C-terminus for use as a probe is the region between amino acids 609 to 685 of SEQ ID NO:2 corresponding to nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1 and another preferred region includes the region extending from 631 to 685 of SEQ ID NO:2 that corresponds to nucleic acids 2244-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1. Hybridization studies using the C-terminus as a probe of southern blots of genomic DNA from turnip and rice also indicate the presence of a single SPY gene.

Gibberellins are important in corn development. There is a correlation between increased vigor in hybrid maize and higher gibberellin levels compared to parental levels, and the greater response

of inbreds (compared to hybrids) to exogenously applied gibberellin. The gibberellin biosynthetic loci appears to be a quantitative trait loci for height in maize hybrids. The importance of

5 gibberellins in plant development is further evidenced in the phenotype of gibberellin-deficient mutants of maize, which includes: reduced plant stature, due to shorter internode lengths; shorter broader leaves; less branching of the tassels; and the development of

10 anthers on the normally spittillate ear resulting in perfect flowers (Emerson, et al. (1922) *Genetics* 7:203-227). Gibberellins affect the development of pistils and stamens in maize by arresting development of the stamens in both florets of the ear. This

15 results in a staminate flower in the proximal floret and a mature perfect flower in the distal floret. The development of pistils and stamens in the tassel of gibberellin deficient mutants is delayed, but otherwise is unaffected.

20 Example 2 discusses the introduction of the Arabidopsis SPY gene into a spy phenotypic mutant to partially correct the effect of the endogenous mutated spy gene. Growth retardants are widely used, particularly in greenhouses to control, typically

25 reduce, plant growth. Since these chemicals act by reducing gibberellin levels of the plant it should be possible to create plants with increased SPY protein levels that do not require chemical treatment. This will reduce chemical usage and minimize a potential

30 environmental hazard. SPY offers an additional advantage in that it is likely to act only in the tissues/organs where its expression is altered thereby offering greater control than can be afforded using growth retardants that act systemically.

Genes or portions of genes are identified using searches of gene databases or by hybridization studies as disclosed in Example 4. Related sequences can be identified by hybridization at high stringency (conditions that allow sequences with/ that 90% identity to anneal) or lower stringencies (80 or 70% identify) Since the TPR repeats are not highly identical and TPR repeats of SPY genes are expected to be more similar to each other than to TPR regions of non-SPY genes, hybridizations with this regions can be used to identify SPY genes. Sequence homologies in gene database searches for genes with TPR homologies are considered significant if the protein homology is at least 50%. If the TPR region is employed for database searching or hybridization studies, the presence of the non-TPR regions must be confirmed by hybridization or DNA sequencing. Sequence homologies in gene database searches for genes with homology to the C-terminus or a portion thereof are considered significant if the protein sequence has a 30% homology.

The SPY gene from a variety of plants can be incorporated into a variety of plant expression vectors to produce phenotypic modifications. Methods for incorporating the SPY gene into a suitable expression vector and the introduction of the vector into either monocots or dicots are well known in the art. Methods for transforming plant cells include microinjection, electroporation, Agrobacterium mediated transformation, direct gene transfer and particle bombardment such as using devices available from Agracetus, Inc. Madison WI, and the like. Moreover preferred methods for introducing exogenous genes into plant cells and the production of transgenic plants is well known for a variety of plants. PCT Publication No. WO 94/28141 to Lange, et al. references many publications that

disclose methods for transforming a variety of plant tissues.

Plants that have reduced levels of active SPY protein are taller than normal plants. Results
5 provided by data disclosed here suggests that when SPY protein levels are increased by introducing extra copies of the SPY gene into plants, the plants have reduced stature and these methods and the gene can be used to modulate plant stature as well as early and
10 late flower maturity. Development of semi-dwarf varieties of many crops (wheat) have been very important and have greatly enhanced yield. Treatment with gibberellins are used to enhance growth (grapes). In some cases it may be possible to create varieties of
15 grapes with altered SPY protein levels that do not require treatment with gibberellins.

Inhibition of SPY expression can be used to mimic the effects of gibberellin overexpression in plants. In a preferred method for underexpression,
20 antisense cloning methods are used. Antisense cloning has been demonstrated to be effective in plant systems and can be readily adapted by one of ordinary skill in the art using the SPY gene using published methods for antisense cloning of other genes (Oeller et al., (1991)
25 *Science* 254:437-439,).

In general antisense cloning entails the generation of an expression vector encoding an RNA complementary (antisense) to the RNA encoding the SPY gene. By expressing the antisense RNA in a cell
30 expressing the sense strand, hybridization between the two RNA species will occur resulting in the blocking of translation.

Gibberellins are involved in germination and exogenous applications of gibberellins can break seed
35 dormancy. These observations suggest that manipulation

of SPY levels may allow control of the process of germination. Overexpression of SPY may prevent germination but this inhibition may be overcome by treatment with gibberellins. This suggests that it is possible to develop strategies that allow propagation of elite varieties to be controlled by the producer of these varieties.

Antisense SPY or SPY-containing constructs can be used to shorten or lengthen the time to seed maturity of plants. Increased signal transduction shortens the time to flowering. Shortening the time to maturity is an advantage in some growth zones whereas increased time to maturity is an advantage in other growth zones.

The potential to specifically alter the growth of an organ or tissue is something that is not easily accomplished using conventional breeding or chemicals. Therefore, SPY opens avenues for improvement of plants that have not been pursued previously. Mutations in the SPY gene cause parthenocarpic (development without fertilization) fruit development. Therefore, plants engineered for under expression of SPY in flowers may produce seedless parthenocarpic fruit.

This invention also relates to tissue specific expression or repression of the SPY gene. The term tissue-specific expression refers to expression or inhibition of the SPY gene in a particular tissue. Tissue-preferential and tissue-specific promoters are used to effect tissue-specific expression meaning that the tissue-specific promoter is used to indicate that a given regulatory DNA sequence will promote transcription of an associated expressible DNA sequence entirely in one or more tissues of a plant, or in one type of tissue, while essentially no transcription of

that associated coding DNA sequence will occur in all other tissues or types of tissues of the plant.

Numerous promoters whose expression are known to vary in a tissue specific manner are known in the art. Once
5 example is the maize phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase promoter, which is green tissue-specific. Other green tissue-specific promoters include chlorophyll a/b binding protein promoters and RubisCo small subunit promoters. Pollen-specific promoters are available
10 from plant calcium-dependent phosphate kinase gene.

The Example 4 and 5 disclose methods for incorporating SPY genes in other plants. Tissue specific constructs producing the antisense copy of the SPY RNA would reduce SPY protein levels producing more
15 growth of the tissue, i.e. increased stature, while tissue specific constructs producing the SPY mRNA would cause an increase in SPY protein and hence less growth of the tissues, i.e. reduced stature in those tissues where the SPY gene was expressed. The tissue/organ
20 specificity of the constructs could be controlled using promoters with appropriate properties to drive the expression of the constructs.

In addition to controlling growth, gibberellins also affect germination of seeds, time of
25 flowering and response to stress. Therefore, by altering SPY levels as described above it may be possible to modify these processes as well. Seeds with reduced levels of SPY protein exhibit reduced dormancy and plants with reduced SPY protein flower earlier.

30 The present invention is illustrated in further detail in the following examples. These examples are included for explanatory purposes and should not be considered to limit the invention.

Example 1

Description of the *spy-4* allele

Although *spy-4* had characteristics of other *spy* alleles, in addition, *spy-4* exhibited obvious partial dominance with respect to flowering time. Under long day conditions, wild-type plants of the ecotype Wassilewskija (Ws) flowered after producing 9.4 +/- 0.5 rosette leaves, plants heterozygous for *spy-4* flowered after producing 5.5 +/- 0.2 rosette leaves, and plants homozygous for *spy-4* flowered after producing only 2.0 +/- 0.0 rosette leaves. Plants heterozygous for *spy-4* did not exhibit partial sterility and seeds heterozygous for *spy-4* failed to germinate in the presence of paclobutrazol, indicating that these traits are fully recessive. The homozygous flowering time phenotype suggests that *spy-4* is the strongest of the *spy* alleles identified.

Example 2

Isolation and Sequencing of SPY gene

The SPY gene was cloned with the aid of the T-DNA insert. The use of the T-DNA system for cloning is not predictably successful because the sequence incorporates randomly into the genome and there is no guarantee that any particular gene will contain an insert creating a recognizable mutant phenotype. Selection of a particular mutant phenotype does not guarantee that the mutant relates to a single gene. Moreover mutant phenotypes with reduced stature are rare in T-DNA libraries.

By hybridizing blots containing *spy-4* DNA with subcloned portions of the 3850-1003 T-DNA, it was determined that the *spy-4* plants contained a single partial T-DNA. When 28 F3 families each derived from F2 plants that were either wild-type or heterozygous

for spy-4 were analyzed for the presence of pBR322 sequences, the pBR322 sequences cosegregated perfectly with spy-4. These results indicated that the T-DNA insert was responsible for the spy-4 allele and
5 demonstrated that the T-DNA sequence was useful as a probe to clone SPY.

Because of alterations to the 3850:1003 T-DNA of the spy-4 genes, it was necessary to modify the standard cloning methods (Feldman, K.A. (1992) T-DNA
10 insertion mutagenesis in Arabidopsis: Seed infection/transformation. In: Methods in Arabidopsis Research, C. Koncz, et al. World Scientific Publishing CO. Singapore pp. 274-289). A restriction map of the region containing the T-DNA and the surrounding DNA
15 was produced. As shown in the map provided in Figure 6A, T-DNA typically contains two pBR322 regions, a left border and a right border and working restriction endonuclease recognition sites distributed throughout the T-DNA. Analysis of the restriction map indicated
20 that the ends of the T-DNA were deleted (Figure 6B). The regions deleted included the left and right border sequences and a portion of each pBR322 sequence. In addition, non-T-DNA sequences from Agrobacterium tumefaciens, identified by DNA sequencing, were
25 located adjacent to the right border side of the T-DNA. Detailed restriction mapping of the remaining portions of the two copies of pBR322 suggested that the copy normally adjacent to the right border might be functional but that the partial copy normally
30 adjacent to the left border, which was located adjacent to arabidopsis sequences was not functional. Moreover, the ampicillin and kanamycin resistance markers appeared to be intact. The T-DNA sequences was analyzed and restriction enzymes that did not have
35 recognition sites in the T-DNA were identified by

trial and error. The enzymes tested included BclI, BglII, KpnI, NotI, SacI, SpeI and XbaI. In testing each of these enzymes in plasmid rescue, two enzymes appeared to work. These were BclI and SacI. The SacI
5 derived plasmid was selected because it was larger (Figure 6C).

Briefly, spy-4 genomic DNA was digested with each of these enzymes individually, the DNA in each reaction was then diluted to a concentration that
10 favored circularization, rather than concatemerization, of the digested products and self-ligated using T4 DNA ligase. The resulting ligation product was introduced into E.coli (MC1061) by electroporation. Transformants were selected on
15 medium containing kanamycin (25µg/ml) and ampicillin (75 µg/ml). Samples from the BclI and SacI digestion yielded transformants. Restriction maps of plasmids isolated from these transformants were then generated and compared to the map of the genomic region to
20 identify clones containing the T-DNA and flanking arabidopsis sequences. Plasmids from both the SacI and BclI rescue experiments had restriction maps consistent with them containing arabidopsis DNA sequences flanking the T-DNA causing the mutant
25 phenotype. The SacI-derived plasmid was then used as a probe to obtain the wild-type SPY gene.

A 5.8 kb SalI to SacI fragment containing DNA and pBR322 that was derived from the SacI-rescued plasmid was subcloned into pBluescript II KS
30 (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The resulting plasmid was digested with PvuII. This effectively separated the pBR322 sequences from the arabidopsis sequences but generated a restriction fragment in which the arabidopsis sequences were linked to the promoter for
35 T7 RNA polymerase which is located directly adjacent to

the cloning site in pBluescript II KS. The digestion products were transcribed by T7 RNA polymerase in the presence of ^{32}P -UTP to generate a hybridization probe that was specific for arabidopsis sequences flanking the T-DNA insertion. This probe was purified and used to probe an arabidopsis genomic library constructed in the binary plant transformation vector pOCA18 (Olszewski, (1988), *supra*). 30,000 colonies were grown and transferred to hybridization membranes and hybridized with the labeled RNA probe using standard methods for hybridization (Sambrook, et al. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A laboratory manual. Cold Spring Harbor Press). This screening identified six colonies containing plasmids that hybridized to the probe. The colonies were grown and the cosmids were isolated. Further analysis of two of these cosmids, 2118 and 4273 confirmed that they contained sequences that hybridized to the original probe and they were used in all subsequent experiments.

The EcoRI region from cosmid 4273 was labeled and used as a probe to probe a wild-type arabidopsis cDNA library. Clones were selected, sequences and compared to the plasmid rescue. A clone was selected that was closest to the T-DNA insert site. This clone contained a 3.5kb fragment. The 5'-end of one 3.5 kb cDNA clone was found to be 13 bp downstream of the T-DNA insertion, and this cDNA was presumed to encode the SPY protein. Northern blot analysis indicated that RNA from wild-type and the four EMS alleles contain roughly similar amounts of a 3.5 kb transcript, which hybridized to this cDNA, but RNAs hybridizing to this cDNA were not detectable in *spy-4* (not shown). This correlates with the observation that *spy-4* is the strongest *spy* allele,

and suggests that *spy-4* may be an RNA null allele and that the 3.5 kb cDNA was a cDNA of SPY mRNA.

The 3.5 kb SPY cDNA was subcloned from lambda GT22A using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) followed by TA cloning (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA, 92121). Three independent clones were sequenced using the Sequenase Version 2.0 DNA sequencing Kit (United States Biochemical Corporation; Cleveland, OH 44122). This sequence is designated SEQ ID NO:1. The protein encoded by this gene is designated SEQ ID NO:2. To sequence the *spy* alleles, reverse transcriptase PCR was performed on total RNA from the various alleles. The primers used for RT-PCR to generate cDNA were the same as those used to sequence the mutant alleles. Table 1 below provides the primers used in these experiments.

	Name	SEQ ID NO:	Sequence (5'-3')
20	JP67	4	CTTCTCTTATGTCTACTCAA
	JP48	5	TGTTGAAGCTCACATTGGAA
	JP66	6	CACAGCTTTATCAAGGTT
	JP50	7	GGCCATAGCTCTGACA
	JP72	8	GAGAAATGCTAAAGTTTCGACAT
25	JP64	9	TACAGAGATGCTGGAA
	JP62	10	GCAGCAGAAAGGTTTGCAT
	JP63	11	ATCCAAATACTACGGGTT
	JP71	12	CTTTCACACCTTTTCCAGAT
30	JP58	13	GAGATCCAGCCATTAGAT

RT-PCR products were amplified from a region of the SPY RNA containing the eighth exon for wild type and the *spy* mutant alleles. By size, the RT-PCR product was smaller in *spy-1* and *spy-2* than in the wild type. RT-PCR products of the two alleles *spy-1* and *spy-2* had lost the 8th exon indicating that they had been misspliced. RNA from the wild type ecotype Ws or from the *spy* mutants was subjected to RT-PCR. Products were digested with HindIII, subjected to

agarose gel electrophoresis, stained with ethidium bromide and visualized using UV light. A shorter PCR product was obtained from *spy-1* and *spy-2* RNA than from wild-type RNA. The sizes of the products are
5 consistent with that expected in both the wild type (416 bp) and the splicing mutants (347 bp).

To sequence wild-type genomic DNA, an 8 kilobase *Xba*I fragment was subcloned from cosmid 2118 into pBluescript KS⁺ (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA), and
10 all intron and exon sequences were determined (6467 base pairs). To sequence the intron/exon junctions in the *spy-1* and *spy-2* mutants, genomic DNA was subjected to PCR using two primers JP81 (SEQ ID NO:14) with sequence GCTTCCACTTTAATCCACAT and JP82 (SEQ ID NO:15)
15 with sequence GAAGATGAGAAAACAGACCT. and the products were sequenced directly.

Successful cloning of the SPY gene was confirmed because northern blots of mutant message as compared to wild type message hybridized with wild type
20 cDNA probes indicated that SPY expression was lacking in the *spy-4* mutant. The mutant alleles were sequenced to demonstrate the presence of mutations in each allele. The SPY gene was transformed using methods described in Valvekens, D., et al. (1988) *PNAS (USA)*
25 85:5536. into the *spy-1* mutant and the transgenic *spy-1* mutant containing the SPY gene had a partial reversion in its mutant phenotype. The SPY gene contains 17 introns and encodes a 3.5 kb transcript. The deduced protein contains 914 amino acids and contains 10 TPR to
30 demonstrate that the isolated gene produced the observed phenotypic trait.

Example 3
Characterization of the SPY protein

The SPY cDNA (see SEQ ID NO:1) is cloned
5 into an expression vector such as pMALC (New England
Biolabs) and expressed in E.coli. The protein is
purified using methods known in the art such as
affinity chromatography on a maltose containing column
and used for biochemical studies designed to test the
10 function of the SPY protein. The antisera is prepared
to peptides or purified spy protein. Western blotting
and tissue printing (Cassab and Varner (1987) *J. Cell*
Biol 105:2581-2588, 1987) are used to assess the size,
abundance and distribution of the spy protein in the
15 different plant organs. Immunolocalization studies
are performed to localize SPY within the cell
(Varagona, et al. 1991 *The Plant Cell* 3:105-113).
These methods are also used to detect changes in
protein expression during the transition from
20 vegetative growth to mature plant.

During the course of the current study, it
was discovered that the previously described *spy-1*
line (Jacobsen, *supra*) most likely also carries a
linked mutation at the *HY2* locus. This linkage was
25 identified because the *HY2* locus maps in the same
approximate region as *SPY*. Similar to *spy* mutants,
hy2 mutants are early flowering and have pale green
foliage. However, *hy2* mutants do not exhibit male
sterility and do not germinate in the presence of
30 paclobutrazol (Jacobsen, et al. *supra*). Genetic
complementation tests indicated that *spy-1* fails to
complement *hy2-1*, while *spy-4* and *spy-5* fully
complement *hy2-1*. Sequencing of the SPY cDNA from two
hy2 alleles detected no mutations in the coding
35 region, and RNA blot analysis indicated that there was

no change in *SPY* RNA size or abundance in these lines. Finally, the *spy-1* allele exhibits a long hypocotyl phenotype, characteristic of *hy2* mutants, while the, *spy-4* and *spy-5* alleles do not; and *spy-1* has a more
5 severe early flowering phenotype than *spy-2* even though the molecular lesions in these two mutants are very similar. Taken together and without intending to limit the scope of this invention, these results suggest that the *spy-1* line carries mutations in both
10 the *SPY* and *HY2* genes, and that *SPY* and *HY2* are separate but linked genes affecting partially overlapping aspects of growth and development. Because our original genetic analysis was performed using the *spy-1* line, we sought to confirm these
15 results with the stronger *spy-4* allele.

Double mutants were constructed between *spy-4* and mutants affected in either GA biosynthesis or GA response. Mutations at the *GAL* locus, the gibberellin biosynthesis enzyme *ent-kaurene synthetase*
20 A (Sun, T., et al.(1994) *Plant Cell* 6:1509-1518.), block GA biosynthesis early in the synthesis pathway (Barendse, G.W.M., et al.(1986). *Physiol. Plant.* 67:315-319 and Zeevaart, J.A.D. et al.(1992). In *Progress in Plant Growth Regulation*, eds. Karssen, C.M., van Loon, L.C., & Vreugdenhil, D. (Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers), pp.34-42.). The
25 phenotypes of the strong *gal-2* mutant include dwarfism, failure to germinate, male sterility, and incomplete petal development. These phenotypes were reversed by applied gibberellins (Koornneef M., et al. (1980). *Theor. Appl. Genet.* 58, 257-263).

As with the weaker *spy-1* allele, *spy-4* is largely but not completely epistatic to *gal-2*, *spy-4*, *gal-2* double mutants do not require exogenous GA for
35 seed germination, petal development, and male

fertility; but *spy-4 gal-2* double mutant plant height is less than that of *spy-4* single mutants. We have also found that, similar to the *spy-1 gal-2* mutant, the *spy-4 gal-2* double mutant still responds to exogenous GA treatment with an increase in plant height (S. Jacobsen, unpublished observation). These results suggests that *spy-4* plants activate a basal level of GA independent signal transduction, but that they still respond to changes in the levels of active GAs in the plant.

To test the relationship between *spy* mutants and the semi dominant GA insensitive (*gai*) mutant (Koornneef, M., et al. (1985). *Physiol. Plant.* 65:33-39), we constructed the *spy-4, gai* double mutant. Whereas a weak allele, *spy-5*, was only partially epistatic to *gai* *spy-4* is completely epistatic to *gai*. This unambiguous epistasis allows these two genes to be ordered and suggests that GAI acts upstream of SPY.

In summary, the results from these double mutant analysis together with the *spy* phenotype suggest that the wild type SPY product acts as a negative regulator of a portion of the GA signal transduction pathway that is common to all GA responses and that is downstream of both GA biosynthesis and the step affected in the *gai* mutant.

Example 4

Method and Identification of SPY gene in other plants

There are at least two methods for identifying the SPY gene in other plants and for obtaining this gene as a clone for future transgenic studies. In the first method the SPY protein sequence was used to search sequence databases such as GenBank, EMBL and PIR to identify sequences capable of encoding similar proteins. Although searches of the public databases did not identify any plant sequences, a

search of a cDNA database at Pioneer Hi-Bred identified a partial cDNA sequence encoding a protein with 90% identity to a portion of the non-TPR region of the SPY protein. Figure 5 provides the alignment of the
5 identified sequence and the region of homology between the SPY gene and a gene in maize.

The second approach involves using the SPY cDNA as a hybridization probe to identify clones that hybridize to the probe under conditions of low (at
10 least 70% identity), medium(at least 80%) identity or high (at least 90% identity) stringency. Hybridization of a labeled ClaI fragment spanning the region from nucleotide 1601 to 3382 of the SPY cDNA to genomic blots containing DNA from turnip, maize and rice that
15 had been digested with various restriction enzymes under conditions of low stringency detected hybridizing fragments in all of these species. Once a clone is identified, standard molecular techniques are used to identify the entire sequence of the gene.

20 A low stringency hybridization is considered for these studies as a prehybridization in 0.5M NaPO₄ (pH 7.0), 7% SDS, 1% BSA at 55°C for 2 hours, hybridization in the same solution at 55°C for 45 hours, two washes for 15 min with 1 x SSC, 0.1% SC,
25 0.1% SDS at room temperature followed by 2 washes for 15 min with 1 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 37°C, or its effective equivalent. A medium stringency hybridization is considered in this disclosure to be a prehybridization in 0.5M NaPO₄ (pH 7.0), 7% SDS, 1% BSA at 55°C for 2
30 hours, hybridization with probe in the same solution at 55°C for 45 hours, and 2 washes for 15 min each, with 5 x SSC, 0.5% SDS at room temp., 2 washes 15 min. each with 1 x SSC inn 0.5-1.0% SDS at 37°C and one wash for 15 min with 0.1 x SSC, 1.0% SDS at 37°C. A high
35 stringency hybridization is considered to include a

prehybridization in 0.5M NaPO₄ (pH 7.0), 7% SDS, 1% BSA at 65°C for 2 hours, hybridization in the same solution at 65°C for 45 hours and 2 washes for 15 min each in 5 x SSC, 0.5% SDS at room temperature, 2 washes at 15 min. each with 1 X SSC, 0.5-1.0% SDS at 37°C and 3 washes for 15 min each with 0.1 x SSC, 1.0% SDS at 65 °C. Those skilled in the art will recognize that other salts and detergents could be used in other combinations to produce other formulations for low, medium and high stringency hybridization and wash conditions and the exact formulas provided here are not intended to detract from the spirit of the distinction between the various stringency hybridization conditions.

Once the genes are identified they are introduced into suitable vectors with the appropriate enhancers, promoters and the like to direct facilitate incorporation of the gene into the plant and to permit expression of the exogenously-derived gene in the plant cells and tissues.

For dicots the genes are preferably incorporated into Agrobacterium vectors under the direction of a suitable promoter and transgenic plants are created using techniques known in the art including, but not limited to the use of binary plant transformation vector pOCA 18 (Olszewski, et al. (1988) *supra*) using the methods of that reference or those of Czako, M et al. (1986) *Plant Mol. Biol.* 6:101-109 and Jones, et al. (1985) *EMBO J.* 4:2411-2418). These clones are mobilized into *A. tumefaciens* strain AGL1 (Lazo, et al. 1991) by tri-parental mating (Olszewski, et al. 1988, *supra*) and the resulting *A. tumefaciens* strains are used to generate transgenic plants using the methods of Valvekens, et al. (1988, *supra*).

For monocots the genes are incorporated into a suitable vector under the control of a suitable promoter, known to those skilled in the art of monocot transformation. The vector is incorporated into the monocot using techniques known in the art, including, but not limited to those disclosed in PCT Publication number WO 91/02071 to Adams, et al., those of European Patent Application Publication No. 586 355 A2, or Wan, et al. (1994) *Plant Physiol* 104:37-48. Those skilled in the art will recognize that there are a variety of methods known to create transgenic dicots and monocots and that these methods do not detract from the scope or content of this invention.

Alternatively it is possible to search nucleic acid and protein databases directly such as PIR-Protein, SWISS-PROT, GenBank and EMBL database with the deduced SPY protein from residues 431-914 for similar protein sequences or nucleic acid sequences capable of encoding a protein containing a similar region (>30% identity). Types of sequences searched should include cDNA, genomic protein and expressed sequence tags (ESTs). Once a positive identification is made, the identified sequence is assessed for the presence or absence of TPRs. No plant genes were identified in these databases to date with the characteristics of the genes of this invention, however, as further information is added to the databases, these searches may prove useful to the identification of other SPY genes.

Using a BglII restriction length fragment polymorphism present in cosmid 4111, the SPY locus was mapped on the Landsberg erecta X Columbia mapping lines in the laboratory of Dr. Elliot Meyerowitz as described in (Chang, C., et al. (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85:6856).

Example 5
Overexpression constructs of SPY

Overexpression of the SPY protein or a
5 portion of the SPY protein, such as the fragments
disclosed throughout this document, can be achieved by
either overexpressing the transcribed region of the SPY
gene or by overexpressing the protein coding region of
the SPY cDNA. Overexpression employing the gene
10 sequences can be accomplished by replacing the SPY
promoter with a stronger promoter such as the 35S
promoter of Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) and
introducing the resulting gene into plants. Briefly,
the transcribed region can be cloned into a plant
15 transformation vector such as pBI121 (Clontech
Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA) in place of the beta-
glucuronidase coding region in the sense orientation
relative to the 35S promoter. Since pBI121 is a binary
transformation vector, this construct can be introduced
20 into Agrobacterium. The resulting strain can then be
used to transform dicot plants by a protocol
appropriate to the species being transformed. These
methods are well-known and the literature provides
preferred transformation strategies for a wide variety
25 of plant species.

For overexpression using the cDNA, the cDNA
is cloned in the sense orientation in place of the
beta-glucuronidase coding region of pBI121. In this
construct, the SPY coding region is flanked by the 35S
30 promoter, which drives expression in plants, and the
downstream NOS terminator, which terminates
transcription. Given the large number of introns in
the SPY gene, which must be removed during the
formation of the mature mRNA, overexpression of the SPY

cDNA which lacks the introns is the preferred method of overexpression.

Antisense constructs will be produced by replacing the beta-glucuronidase coding region of
5 pBI121 with the SPY cDNA in an inverted orientation relative to the CaMV 35S promoter. This will allow the CaMV 35S promoter to drive the expression of antisense SPY RNA and the NOS terminator to terminate the production of this transcript.

10 References cited in this disclosure are incorporated herein by reference to the extent that they supplement, explain, provide a background for or teach methodology, techniques or compositions employed herein. Although the invention has been described in
15 the context of particular embodiments, it is intended that the scope of coverage of the patent not be limited to those particular embodiments, but be determined by reference to the submitted claims.

What is Claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.
2. A vector comprising a promoter and a nucleic acid fragment, comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.
3. Transgenic plants expressing protein encoded by an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.
4. A cell containing the vector of Claim 2.
5. The vector of Claim 2, wherein the promoter is plant tissue specific.
6. The vector of Claim 2, wherein the promoter is specific for fruit expression.
7. The vector of Claim 2, wherein the promoter is specific for green tissue expression.
8. A transgenic plant comprising an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment of at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.
9. A transgenic plant expressing a polypeptide encoded by an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment comprising at least amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2.
10. A transgenic plant expressing a polypeptide, where the polypeptide is encoded by an exogenously-

derived nucleic acid fragment capable of hybridizing under highly stringent hybridization conditions to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.

11. An isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising nucleic acids 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1.

12. A vector comprising a promoter and a nucleic acid fragment, comprising at least nucleic acids 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1.

13. Transgenic plants expressing protein encoded by an exogenously-derived nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleic acids 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1.

14. A cell containing the vector of Claim 12.

15. An isolated nucleic acid fragment encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

16. A method for identifying a gene from a plant comprising the steps of:

identifying at least a first clone from a cDNA library from a plant that hybridizes under low stringency hybridization conditions to a probe comprising nucleic acids 1641-3092 of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the clone contains at least a portion of an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide with a C-terminus having at least 50 % amino acid homology to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO 2;

obtaining a full-length clone, wherein the full-length clone has about 100% nucleic acid

homology to the open reading frame of said first clone; and

determining if the full length clone contains at least one tetratricopeptide repeat region.

17. The method of Claim 16, wherein the determining step additionally comprises determining if the tetratricopeptide repeat region of the full-length clone hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid fragment consisting of nucleotides 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1.

18. An isolated recombinant gene selected by the method of:

identifying at least a first clone from a cDNA library from a plant that hybridizes under low stringency hybridization conditions to a probe comprising nucleic acids 1641-3092 of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the clone contains at least a portion of an open reading frame encoding a polypeptide with a C-terminus having at least 30 % amino acid homology to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO 2;

obtaining a full-length clone, wherein the full-length clone has about 100% nucleic acid homology to the open reading frame of said first clone; and

determining if the full length clone contains at least one tetratricopeptide repeat region.

19. The gene of Claim 18, wherein the open reading frame of the gene has at least a 70% homology to SEQ ID NO:1.

20. The gene of Claim 18, wherein the open reading frame of the gene has a tetratricopeptide repeat regions that that hybridizes under low stringency hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid fragment consisting of 579-1640 of SEQ ID NO:1 and has at least 50% homology to amino acids 77-430 of SEQ ID NO:2.

21. The gene of Claim 19, wherein the open reading frame of the gene hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid fragment consisting of nucleic acids 2175-2405 of SEQ ID NO:1.

22. The gene of Claim 19, wherein introduction of a vector capable of directing expression of the gene into a wild-type plant results in a spindly phenotype.

23. A method for identify a gene from a plant comprising the steps of:

searching a gene database for a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide from a plant and having at least 30% amino acid homology to the amino acid fragment corresponding to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2; and

determining whether the open reading frame includes a tetratricopeptide repeat region.

24. The method of Claim 23, wherein after the searching step the method additionally comprising the steps of:

using the nucleic acid sequence identified from the database as a probe to obtain a cDNA clone containing an open reading frame that includes the sequence identified from the gene database; and

sequencing the cDNA clone.

25. An isolated gene from a plant encoding a polypeptide where a portion of the polypeptide has a 30% amino acid homology to amino acids 609-685 of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide encoded by the gene includes a tetratricopeptide repeat region and wherein introduction of a vector directing expression of the gene into a plant produces a transgenic plant with a spindly phenotype.

26. A transgenic plant comprising an exogenously derived nucleic acid fragment comprising SEQ ID NO:1.

27. An isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising at least nucleotides 1641-3092 of SEQ ID NO:1.

FIGURE 1

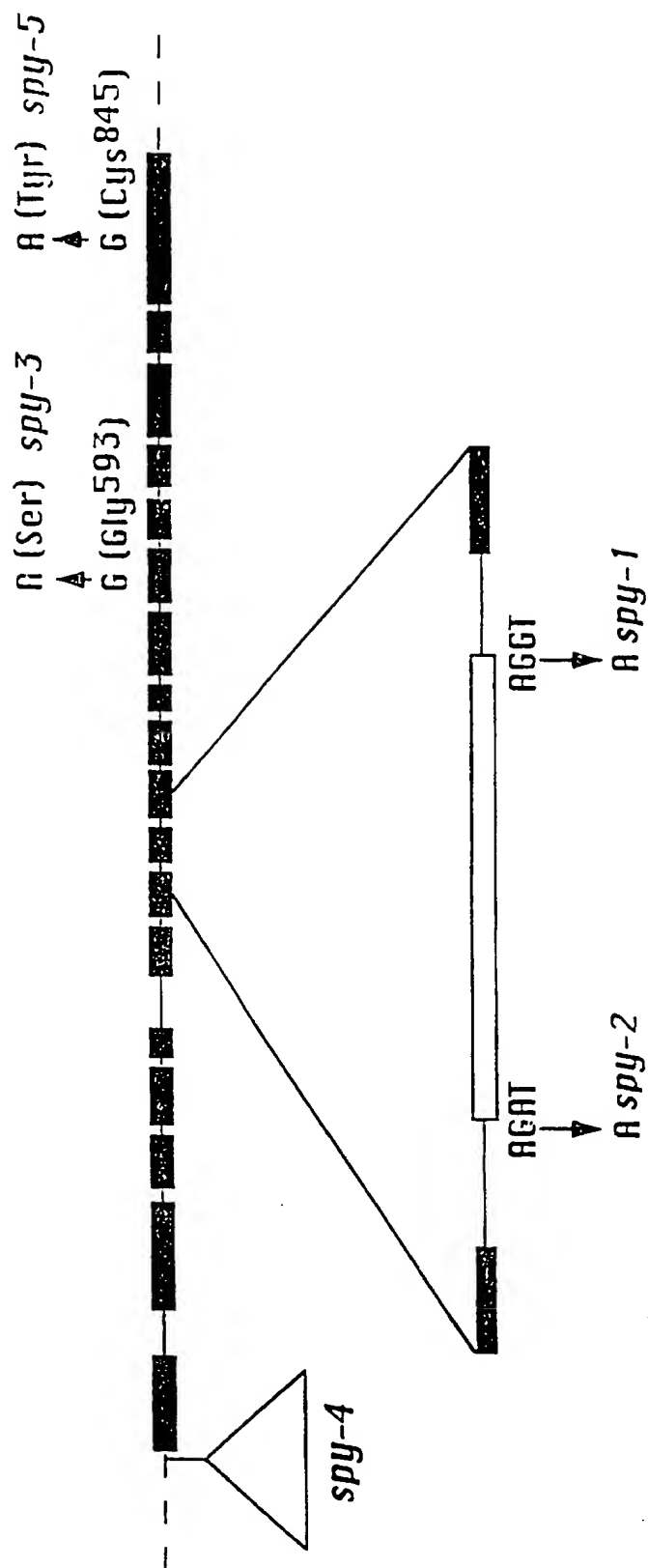


FIGURE 2

Sequence of the SPY Protein

MVGLEDDTERERSPVVENGFSNGSRSSSSSAGVLSPSRKVTQGNDTLSYA	50
NILRARNKFADALALYEAMLEKDSKN	76
VEAHIGKGICLQTONKGNLAFDCFSEAIRLDPHN	110
ACALTHCGILHKEEGRLVEAAESYQKALMADASYKPAAECL	151
AIVLTDLGTSKLAGNTQEGIQKYEALKIDPHY	185
APAYYNLGVVYSEMMQYDNALSCYEKAALERPMY	219
AEAYCNMGVIYKNRGDLEMAITCYERCLAVSPNFEIAKNNM	260
AIALTDLGTKVKLEGDVTQGVAYYKKALYNNWHY	294
ADAMYNLGVAYGEMLKFDMAIVFYELAFHFNPHC	328
AEACNNLGVLYKDRDNLDKAVECYQ <u>MALSIKPNF</u>	362
<u>AQSLNNLGVVYTVQ</u> GKMDAAASMIKAILANPTY	396
AEAFNNLGVLYRDAGNITMAIDAYEECLKIDPDS	430
A A NLGV YK G A YE AL P Y Consensus	
RNAGQNRLLAMNYINEGLDDKLFEAHRDWGWRFTRLHPQYTSWDNLKDPE	480
RPITIGYISPDDFTHSVSFYIEAPLTHHDYTKYKVVVYSAVVKADAKTYR	530
FRDKVLKKGGVWKDIYGIDEKKIASMVREDKIDILVELTGHTANNKLGM	580
ACRPAPVQVTWIGYPNTTGLPTVDYRITDSLADPPDTKQKQVEELVRLPD	630
CFLCYTPSPEAGPVCPTPALSNNGFVTFGSFNNLAKITPKVLQVWARILCA	680
VPNSRLVVKCKPFCCDSIRQRFLTTLQGLGLESKRVDLLPLILFNHDMQ	730
AYSLMDISLDTFPYAGTTTTCESLYMGVPCVTMAGSVHAHNVGVSLLTKV	780
GLGHLVAKNEDEYVQLSVDLASDVTALSKLRMSLRDLMAGSPVCNGPSFA	830
VGLESAYRNMWKY <u>CK</u> GEVPSLRRMEMLQKEVHDDPLISKDLGPSRVSVT	880
GEATPSLKANGSAPVPSSLPTQSPQLSKRMDSTS	914

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FIGURE 3A

Sequence of the SPY cDNA

```

1  GGAGAGCTAA TCTGAGTCGT TGCCTCTGTC CACTGGCTCC GACCGACCTC
51  GTACCTCTTT CATTTGTCC'T CGAGCTTATA ATAGAGGCTA CGCGTCGCCC
101 CCACCTCCGC TCCATCCATT CACGGCCAAG CGACGACTCC ACCGCTTAGG
151 CTTGGCGTCT GAGGTATACT GATCAACGCT TTCTGTTTTC GGAGGAGCGA
201 GGCGAGATCA GCTTCTCTTA TGTCTACTCA AACATATCAT TCTTCTTTAG
251 CCACTCGATT TCTTCTCTAG CGGCTCCAGA GGTTCGTCG CTACAGAGTC
301 AAGTTCCTCT TTTCAGGTTT TGTGGTGAAC AAGATTTTAG TTACAAAAAA
351 ATGGTGGGAC TGGAAGATGA TACTGAGAGA GAGAGGTCAC CAGTCGTAGA
401 GAATGGTTTT TCCAATGGGT CTCGGTCTTC TTCTTCTAGC GCAGGTGTTT
451 TGTCTCCATC ACGAAAGGTC ACTCAGGGGA ACGATACTT TTCTTATGCC
501 AATATTCTTC GGGCAAGAAA CAAGTTTGCT GATGCGCTTG CTCTCTATGA
551 GGCTATGCTG GAGAAAGATA GCAAGAATGT TGAAGCTCAC ATTGGAAAAG
601 GGATATGCTT GCAGACGCAG AACAAAGGGA ATCTAGCTTT CGATTGTTTT
651 TCTGAAGCGA TCAGGTTGGA TCCGCATAAT GCTTGTGCCC TTACACACTG
701 TGGTATACTT CATAAAGAAG AAGGACGCCT CGTAGAAGCT CCTGAGTCCT
751 ACCAGAAAGC ATTGATGGCA GATGCATCAT ACAAGCCAGC ACCAGAGTGT
801 TTAGCCATTG TTTTGACCGA CCTTGGA ACT AGCCTGAAGC TGGCTGGGAA
851 TACTCAGGAA GGAATTCAAA AGTATTACGA AGCCCTTAAG ATTGACCCAC
901 ACTATGCTCC TGCATATTAC AACTTAGGTG TTGTATACTC CGAATGATG
951 CAATATGACA ATGCCTTGAG CTGCTACGAG AAGGCTGCAC TTGAGAGGCC
1001 TATGTATGCT GAAGCATATT GTAACATGGG TGTCATTTAT AGGAACCGTG
1051 GTGACTTGGA GATGGCAATC ACTTGTTATG AGAGATGTCT AGCTGTGTCT
1101 CCAAACCTTG AGATTGCGAA GAACAATATG GCCATAGCTC TGACAGATTT
1151 AGGAACAAAG GTTAAACTTG AAGGCGATGT AACCCAAGGA CTGGCATATT
1201 ACAAGAAGGC TCTCTATTAT AACTGGCACT ATGCAGATGC TATGTACAAT
1251 CTTGGGGTGG CTTATGGAGA AATGCTAAAG TTCGACATGG CGATTGTCTT

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FIGURE 3B

1301	CTATGAGCTT	GCTTTCCACT	TTAATCCACA	TTGTGCTGAG	GCTTGCAACA
1351	ATTTGGGAGT	ACTTTACAAA	GACCGTGACA	ACCTTGATAA	AGCTGTGGAG
1401	TGTTATCAGA	TGGCTCTATC	AATCAAACCA	AATTTTGCAC	AGTCGCTTAA
1451	<u>TAACCTTGGT</u>	<u>GTCGTCTATA</u>	<u>CAGTCCAGGG</u>	GAAAATGGAT	GCTGCTGCCA
			A (spy-1)		
1501	GCATGATTGA	GAAGGCTATA	CTTGCTAATC	CCACATATGC	AGAAGCTTTT
1551	AACAACCTAG	GTGTTCTTTA	CAGAGATGCT	GGAAATATAA	CTATGGCTAT
1601	CGATGCTTAT	GAGGAATGCC	TTAAGATAGA	TCCAGATTCT	CGCAATGCTG
1651	GCCAGAACCG	ATTGCTTGCC	ATGAATTACA	TAAATGAAGG	ACTCGATGAC
1701	AAACTATTTG	AGGCTCACAG	AGACTGGGGT	TGGCGCTTCA	CAAGATTACA
1751	CCCTCAATAC	ACTTCATGGG	ATAATCTGAA	AGATCCAGAG	CGACCTATCA
1801	CCATTGGATA	TATCTCACCA	GATTTCTTCA	CTCATTCAGT	ATCTTATTTT
1851	ATTGAAGCTC	CCCTTACGCA	TCATGATTAT	ACAAAGTACA	AAGTGGTGGT
1901	TTATTCAGCG	GTAGTTAAGG	CAGATGCAAA	AACATACAGG	TTTAGGGATA
1951	AAGTGTTGAA	GAAAGGTGGA	GTTTGGAAGG	ATATATACGG	GATAGATGAG
2001	AAAAAGATAG	CAGTATGGT	CAGAGAGGAC	AAAATCGACA	TTTTGGTAGA
2051	ACTCACTGGT	CATACGGCAA	ACAACAAGTT	GGGAACAATG	GCCTGCAGAC
2101	CAGCACCGGT	TCAGGTTACT	TGGATCGGCT	ATCCAAATAC	TACGGGTTTG
			A (spy-3)		
2151	CCCCTGTTG	ATTACAGAAT	TACAGATTCG	TTGGCTGATC	CACCAGATAC
2201	CAAACAAAAG	CAGGTCGAGG	AGCTGGTTAG	GCTTCCGGAC	TGTTTTCTTT
2251	GTTATACACC	TTCCCCAGAG	GCTGGTCCTG	TTTGTCCACC	ACCTGCGCTT
2301	TCTAATGGCT	TTGTCACATT	TGGTAGTTTC	AACAACCTCG	CAAAGATAAC
2351	TCCTAAGGTG	CTGCAAGTGT	GGGCTAGGAT	ACTGTGTGCA	GTTCCCAATT
2401	CTCGTCTAGT	GGTAAAATGC	AAACCTTTCT	GCTGCGATAG	CATTAGGCAG
2451	AGGTTTCTCA	CCACGCTGGA	GCAGCTTGGG	TTAGAATCAA	AGCGTGTTGA
2501	TCTCTTGCTT	CTGATTCTTT	TCAATCACGA	CCATATGCAA	GCCTATTCTT
2551	TGATGGATAT	TAGTTTGGAC	ACATTCCCTT	ATGCTGGAAC	TACCACTACC

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FIGURE 3C

2601	TGTGAGTCTC	TCTACATGGG	AGTTCCATGT	GTTACAATGG	CTGGCTCAGT
2651	ACATGCTCAT	AATGTTGGTG	TCAGTCTTCT	CACTAAAGTT	GGATTAGGAC
2701	ACCTGGTTGC	CAAAAATGAG	GATGAGTATG	TTCAGCTATC	TGTTGATCTA
2751	GCCTCTGATG	TCACAGCTCT	TTCTAAATTG	AGAATGAGTC	TCCGGGATCT
2801	AATGGCTGGA	TCTCCTGTTT	GTAATGGTCC	TTCCTTTGCT	GTTGGTCTTG
2851	AATCCGCATA	TCGGAATATG	TGGAAAAAGT	ACTGCAAAGG	TGAAGTGCCG
2901	TCCTTAAGGC	GAATGGAAAT	GCTGCAAAAA	A (spy-5) GAGGTCCATG	ATGATCCCTT
2951	AATCTCAAAA	GACTTGGGAC	CATCAAGAGT	CAGCGTTACT	GGAGAAGCCA
3001	CTCCGTCTCT	CAAGGCCAAT	GGTTCTGCTC	CTGTACCTTC	CTCTTTACCA
3051	ACCCAATCCC	CGCAGCTCTC	AAAGAGAATG	GACTCCACTA	GCTAGATAAC
3101	CAGCAAATCG	AGCTGCTGCG	AAATGCCGGC	AGAGAGTCTT	GACCCATCTG
3151	GAAAAGGTGT	GAAAGAAAGA	GTCGATGAGC	TTTTCCTGCT	ATTTACTTCC
3201	AAGACAATAG	GAACTAGACT	TTAGATTACT	GCTTGTGTAG	TAAAAAGAAT
3251	AGTAAAACCA	GCTCTTTCTT	TTGTTGTATC	TCTTTCTACT	CTTAGTTTAG
3301	CTTTACATGA	TTCTTGGGAA	GTCGTTAGGT	GGTAGTGGAT	TTGGAGTTTT
3351	TCTTCTCATT	TGAGAGATCA	AGTTGTTGTG	TATCGATTAG	GGTTTTAAGG
3401	CTTTTTAGGA	TGTTTTCATG	TGTTGGATTT	TGACTCATAT	GATAGTAAAT
3451	ATAGTTATAG	AAAGCTTTTC	GGTGCC		

FIGURE 4A

Sequence of the SPY Genomic Region

1	TCTAGACTAG	TTTCATAGTC	CATGAAAAAA	ACATCAAATC	TCCTAAATGG
51	CTGGACATAA	TTCAGATGAT	TTTGTATGAA	ATPAAACATA	AAACATATAT
101	TTTCTTG CAT	ATCTGGAGAT	TTTTGTTTCT	TTATTACAA	GACTAATTAA
151	TTTACCTTGT	TCCTTTTAT	TTTTGCAAAA	TGATTACTGT	TATCTATTTT
201	GTCCGTTTCT	ATATAAATA	ATTAACATC	TGAGCTGTGG	AAAGAAAAAA
251	AAAGGAAAAG	CGAGGAGAGC	TAATCTGAGT	CGTTGCCTCT	GTCCACTGGC
301	TCGGACCGAC	CTCGTACCTC	TTTCATTTGT	CCTCGAGCTT	ATAATAGACG
351	TACGCCGTCG	CCGCCACCTC	CGCTCCATCC	ATTCACGGCC	AAGCGACGAC
401	TCCACCGCTT	AGGCTTGGCG	TCTGAGGTAT	ACTGATCAAC	GCTTTCTGTT
451	TTCGGAGGAG	CGAGGCGAGA	TCAGCTTCTC	TTATGTCTAC	TCAAACATAT
501	CATTCTTCTT	TAGCCACTCG	ATTTCTTCTC	TAGCGGCTCC	AGAGGTTTCG
551	TCGCTACAGA	GTCAAGTTCC	TCTTTTCAGG	TTTTGTGGTA	AGTAATCGTT
601	AAACCCTAAG	TATCGGACCT	TGTTGTTTAA	TCTGTTCTGT	TTTACTCTCA
651	ATTACATATG	CATTCTTCTG	CTTAATCGTT	TCTTTTAGTT	TAATTTCTAG
701	GGTTTACATC	CCAAAGGTCT	GATCTTTTTG	CATATTTGTG	TGAATCTTAG
751	TTTTTTTTTT	TTTTTTTGGA	ATTGAATGTG	ATGAGTTGGG	TTTGATACTG
801	TTAAAGATCA	AATCTTTAGC	TTCGTTGAAG	CTTCATATTT	ATGTCAACAA
851	TGCAAGGTTT	ATTTTCTTTC	CACCTTTGAT	TTGATATTTA	TAATTGTTTC
901	TTTGAAGGTG	AACAAGATTT	TAGTTACAAA	AAAATGGTGG	GACTGGAAGA
951	TGATACTGAG	AGAGAGAGGT	CACCAAGTCGT	AGAGAATGGT	TTTTCCAATG
1001	GGTCTCGGTC	TTCTTCTTCT	AGCGCAGGTG	TTTTGTCTCC	ATCACGAAAG
1051	GTCACCTCAGG	GGAACGATAC	ACTTCTTTAT	GCCAATATTC	TTCGGGCAAG
1101	AAACAAGTTT	GCTGATGCGC	TTGCTCTCTA	TGAGGCTATG	CTGGAGAAAG
1151	ATAGCAAGAA	TGTTGAAGCT	CACATTGGAA	AAGGGATATG	CTTGACAGCG
1201	CAGAACAAG	GGAATCTAGC	TTTCGATTGT	TTTTCTGAAG	CGATCAGGTT
1251	GGATCCGCAT	AATGCTTGTG	CCCTTACACA	CTGTGGTATA	CTTCATAAAG
1301	AAGAAGGACG	CCTCGTAGAA	GCTGCTGAGG	TGCAACATTA	CATTACCTTC
1351	TATCTGTGAT	GATTTGCATT	AGAGGGTGCT	GCATTAGTTA	GACCATTGAA
1401	CTTGTTAAAT	TGGTGATATG	CAATTATGCA	TTAGGTTTTT	TGCTAGGTAA
1451	TCAGTTTCTA	ACGATTAATC	ATCATATTTT	GCACAGTCC	ACCAGAAAGC
1501	ATTGATGGCA	GATGCATCAT	ACAAGCCAGC	AGCAGAGTCT	TTAGCCATTG
1551	TTTTGACCGA	CCTTGGAAC	AGCCTGAGC	TGGCTGGGAA	TACTCAGGAA
1601	GGAATTCAA	AGTATTACGA	AGCCCTTAAG	ATTGACCCAC	ACTATGCTGT
1651	AATTTTCTGT	TCCTCTACCA	TTTCACACTC	TTGGTACCA	TTAACTGATT
1701	CTCTAATTCA	GTATGTTATA	ATATATTTAT	GCAGCCTGCA	TATTACAAC
1751	TAGGTGTTGT	ATACTCCGAA	ATGATGCAAT	ATGACAATGC	CTTGAGCTGC
1801	TACGAGAAGG	CTGCACTTGA	GAGGCCTATG	TATGCTGAAG	CATATTGTAA
1851	CATGGGTGTC	ATTTATAAGA	ACCGTGGTGA	CTTGGAGATG	GCAATCACTT
1901	GTTATGAGAG	GTAGCATATC	TGTTAATTCA	TCTCTAACTG	TTGACTGGTT
1951	TCTTGCTACT	TTGTTGAACG	TGCAAGTAAG	GCGCTGATTT	TTTTCTCTTC
2001	TTCTTCTGCC	TTTAGATGTC	TAGCTGTGTC	TCCAACTTTT	GAGATTGCCA
2051	AGAACAATAT	GGCCATAGCT	CTGACAGATT	TAGGAACAA	GGTAAGAATC
2101	CTTAAATTTT	ATCACAAATT	ATAACTCAAG	TATACTTTTT	GTAAGGGGCG
2151	CCTTCTGGAA	AATTCGTTAT	AAAACCTTCGT	TTTGTTTAGC	TCCCCTTGT
2201	CCTGTGTGTG	CTTTGTACTT	ATGTCACGGC	AATGGCATTG	GAATCTGTTT
2251	ATGTTCTTTA	CTAGTGAAC	TTTGCGCTGA	ATAATTTTGA	TTTGCAGTTT
2301	CTTAATCCTT	CTTTTCCATT	GGCGAGAAGC	TGTTTCAGCTG	TGAGTACATC
2351	TGACTTGTCA	AATGTCAATG	ATATTTCAGG	TTAAACTTGA	AGGCGATGTA
2401	ACCCAAGGAG	TGGCATATTA	CAAGAAGGCT	CTCTATTATA	ATGGCACTA
2451	TGCAGATGCT	ATGTACAATC	TTGGGGTGTC	TTATGGAGAA	ATGCTAAAGT
2501	TCGACATGCT	ATTTAATTTG	TGATTTGTTC	ATTTCTGTAA	GTCAGTAATG

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FIGURE 4B

2551	GTGTGGTTGT	TATCGCGTGT	TTATCCTTTT	CTCGCCACTT	TACTCGCTTG
2601	ATAAAATGAT	ATATATCTTG	ACTAGTTTAT	CTACCTAGAT	TTTTATCCTT
2651	CTCCACATGT	TCTCGTAATT	AATCCAAAAC	TCTGTATGTA	GATCTCTATA
2701	TTATAATGGA	ATTGTAGAGC	CAAAGLATGA	AATATGTCTG	TGCTCATGAT
2751	TGCATTCTCA	ATGTGCAGGC	GATTGTCTTC	TATGAGCTTG	CTTCCACTT
2801	TAATCCACAT	TGTGCTGAGG	CTTGCAACAA	TTTGGGAGTA	CTTTACAAAG
2851	ACCGTGACAA	CCTTGATAAA	GCTGTGGAGT	GTTATCAGGT	AAATTTTTTG
2901	CAGATATCTG	TAGCGTTTCA	TCAGAAATTC	ATTGTGTTTG	GTGGCTTATT
2951	ATATCTCCCA	ACCTATGTAG	ATGGCTCTAT	CAATCAAACC	AAATTTTGCA
3001	CAGTCGCTTA	ATAACCTTGG	TGTCGTCTAT	ACAGTCCAGG	TTTGATATAT
3051	ATTAAGGGCG	GCTTAATGTT	TTCTTAATTG	AATCTCCTAA	GTCGATAGAA
3101	TGCCAATTCC	TCTGATATTA	CAGGGGAAAA	TGGATGCTGC	TGCCAGCATG
3151	ATTGAGAAGG	CTATACTTGC	TAATCCCACA	TATGCAGAAG	CTTTTAACAA
3201	CCTAGGTCTG	TTTTCTCATC	TTCTGTTCTT	TACGAGCTTC	CTCAGTGTT
3251	ACAACTGCTT	AGAACTATA	TTCTTTGAA	ATTTAGATTT	TATGTTTGTC
3301	CTTTTGTTTC	TACCTCCCTG	GCGCTAAGAG	TCTTGTAGTG	TCTGTGATAA
3351	CCAGTTTCAT	GGTGCATTTC	AAATGTAGGT	GTTCTTTACA	GAGATGCTGG
3401	AAATATAACT	ATGGCTATCG	ATGCTTATGA	GGAATGCCTT	AAGATAGATC
3451	CAGATTCTCG	CAATGCTGGC	CAGGTATCTA	TACTTTAGCG	TGGTCTTCTT
3501	GTTATGAGGT	TGAAGATAT	ATGTGTTTAA	AACCTTCTTG	TCCCCTTTTG
3551	TAGAACCGAT	TGCTTGCCAT	GAATTACATA	AATGAAGGAC	TGGATGACAA
3601	ACTATTGAG	GCTCACAGGT	AAGCACATAT	ATTATTAATG	TGATTTGTA
3651	TTATGTTGCT	TTTATGGGTC	TTACAGTGAA	AAAATCTTCT	GAACACAGAG
3701	ACTGGGGTTG	GCGCTTCACA	AGATTACACC	CTCAATACAC	TTGATGGGAT
3751	AATCTGAAAG	ATCCAGAGCG	ACCTATCACC	ATTGGATATA	TCTCACCAGA
3801	TTTCTTCACT	CATTCACTAT	CTTATTTTCT	TGAAGCTCCC	CTTACGCATC
3851	ATGATTATAC	AAAGTACAAA	GTGGTGGTTT	ATTCAGCGGT	AGTTAAGGTA
3901	GGATTTTAC	CTATATAACT	TATATAGATA	CATTTTCCCT	CTAAGCAATT
3951	CATTTCTGG	TTCTCGTGGC	ATTTTTCCTT	TTGAGCAAT	CATTGGTCTC
4001	TCATGGCTTT	GCAGGCAGAT	GCAAAAACAT	ACAGGTTTAG	GGATAAAGTG
4051	TTGAAGAAAG	GTGGAGTTTG	GAAGGATATA	TACGGGATATA	ATGAGAAAAA
4101	GATAGCAAGT	ATGGTCAGAG	AGGACAAAAT	CGACATTTTG	GTAGAACTCA
4151	CTGGTCATAC	GGCAACAAC	AAGTTGGGAA	CAATGGCCTG	CGACCCAGCA
4201	CCGGTTCAGG	TGAGAGGATA	TATTAAACCT	ATCTCATTTT	CTTGTTCGG
4251	GTTTTGCCTT	TGACTTTCCA	TTTCAAGTGT	ACTTATATTG	CTTAAGATAC
4301	CAGGTTACTT	GGATCGGCTA	TCCAAATACT	ACGGGTTTGG	CTACTGTTGA
4351	TTACAGAATT	ACAGATTTCG	TGGCTGATCC	ACCAGATACC	AAACAAAAGT
4401	ACGTTTGGT	TCAAGATGCA	ATTTTGGGTT	TCCGAAGTGC	TCCAAATAAA
4451	AATCTTAATT	TTTATTTATT	TATTTTGTTG	TATTTGATTG	CTGTCAGGTC
4501	GAGGAGCTGG	TTAGGCTTCC	GGACTGTTTT	CTTTGTTATA	CACTTTCCCC
4551	AGAGGCTGGT	CCTGTTTGTC	CAACACCTGC	GCTTTCTAAT	CTCTTTGTCA
4601	CATTTGGTAG	TTTCAACAAC	CTCGCAAAGG	TTAAAAAATT	TCTGTCTCTG
4651	GATTATGCAC	ACCAATCTCC	CCTAGTATCT	CTTTCAATGT	TTTGACAGGT
4701	TTATCTCTGT	TTGTGCAAAT	CAGATAACTC	CTAAGGTGCT	GCAGGTGTGG
4751	GCTAGGATAC	TGTGTGCAGT	TCCCAATTCT	CGTCTAGTGC	TAAATGCAA
4801	ACCTTTCTGC	TGCGATAGCA	TTAGGCAGAG	GTTTCTCACC	ACCTGGAGC
4851	AGCTTGGGTT	AGAAATCAAAG	CGTGTTGATC	TCTTGCCCTT	GATCTTTTTC
4901	AATCACGACC	ATATGCAAGC	CTATTCCTTG	ATGGATATTA	GATAAGATTT
4951	GACACATAGT	GCTCTGTAAA	ACACCGAGGC	TTATAGATTC	ACATATTTAA
5001	TTTACATTTA	TTGCAGTTTG	GACACATTCC	CTTATGCTGG	AATACCCT
5051	ACCTGTGAGT	CTCTCTACAT	GGGAGTTCCA	TGTGTTACAA	TGCTGGCTC
5101	AGTACATGCT	CATAATGTTG	GTGTCAGTCT	TCTCACTAAA	CTTGGTAAGC
5151	TCTTAGCAAA	ATTTTTTTTT	TTTTTTTTTG	AAAAATTGTT	GTTAGTCGAC
5201	ATCTTTTAGC	TAATTCAGCC	ATTTCTTGAT	TCAGGATTAG	GACACCTGGT

FIGURE 4C

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5251 TGCCAAAAAT GAGGATGAGT ATGTTTCAGCT ATCTGTTGAT CTAGCCTCTG
5301 ATGTCACAGC TCTTTCTAAA TTGAGAAATGA GTCTCCGGGA TCTAATGGCT
5351 GGATCTCCTG TTTGTAATGG TCCTTCCTTT GCTGTTGGTC TTGAATCCGC
5401 ATATCGGAAT ATGTGGAAA AGTACTGCAA AGGTGAAGTG CCGTCCTTAA
5451 GGCGAATGGA AATGCTGCAA AAAGAGGTCC ATGATGATCC CTTAATCTCA
5501 AAAGACTTGG GACCATCAAG AGTCAGCGTT ACTGGAGAGG CCACTCCGTC
5551 TCTCAAGGCC AATGGTTCTG CTCCTGTACC TTCTCTTTT CCAACCCAAT
5601 CCCC GCAGCT CTCAAAGAGA ATGGACTCCA CTAGCTAGAT AACAGCAAA
5651 TCGAGCTGCT GCGAATGCC GGCAGAGAGT CTTGACCCAT CTGGAAAAGG
5701 TGTGAAAGAA AGAGTCGATG AGCTTTTCCT GCTATTTACT TCCAAGACAA
5751 TAGGAACTAG ACTTTAGATT ACTGCTTG TG TAGTAAAAAG AATAGTAAAA
5801 CCAGCTCTTT CTTTGTGTGT ATCTCTTTCT ACTCTTAGTT TAGCTTTACA
5851 TGATTCTTGG GAAGTCGTTA GGTGGTAGTG GATTGGAGT TTTTCTTCTC
5901 ATTTGAGAGA TCAAGTTGTT GTGTATCGAT TAGGGTTTTA AGGCTTTTTA
5951 GGATGTTTTT ATGTGTTGGA TTTTGACTCA TATGATAGTA AATATAGTTA
6001 TAGAAAGCTT TTCGGTGCC TACCTATTT CATAATATAA TTATCTAAAA
6051 CTCCTGCTTA AGCTTAATCC CATAGGTGAG ACCCAATGAA AGACTTTTGA
6101 CTTGTATGAT TATGTTGCCA ACTCCATATC TCTCTTTAAT TAATTAATAT
6151 GGAGAGAGTA AAAAGGCAAG CAACTAACTA CTCTTCAATT CAACACTTCT
6201 TCTGCTCCAT TGCTTCACC AGAACCTAA AGACCTTATA AAACCCAATC
6251 CCAAATCCCT TTGCTCATT ACCACCAAAG CATCCAACCT TCTTTGCTTC
6301 CTCTTTCAA GCAACACAAA ATATTAAATC TCAAGAAACA AAGTAAAGAA
6351 AAATGAAGAA CGAATCTACC TTCATTGATG TCCCTGCAGA ATCCAGCTCA
6401 GCCATGAAAG GCAAAGCTCC TCTAATCGGT GTAGCAAGAG ACCACACTAC
6451 TAGTGGCTCA GGTGGAT

```

FIGURE 5

BLAST Alignment of SPY Protein and Translation of Maize cDNA

```

SPY Prot1: 609 DSLADPPDTKQKQVEELVRLPDCFLCYTPSPSPEAGPVCPTPALSNCGFVTFGSFNNLAKITPKVLQVWARILCAVPNSR 685
Consensus   DSL DPP TKQK VEELVRLP+ FLCYTPSPEAGPVCPTPA+SNGFVTFGSFNNLAKITPKVLQVWARILC+VPNSR
Maize2:      2 DSLTDPPTKQKHVEELVRLPESFLCYTPSPEAGPVCPTPAISNGFVTFGSFNNLAKITPKVLQVWARILCSVPNSR 232

```

Score = 379 (174.0 bits), Expect = 7.5e-52, Sum P(2) = 7.5e-52
 Identities = 70/77 (90%), Positives = 73/77 (94%), Frame = +2

¹Numbers indicate the first and last amino acid residues SPY protein region in the alignment.

²Numbers indicate the first and last nucleotide residue of the maize cDNA translated for the alignment.

FIGURE 6A

Expected T-DNA Structure

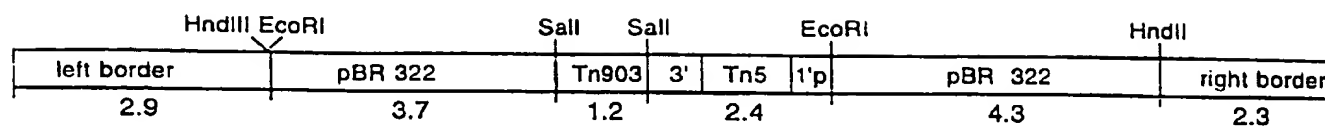


FIGURE 6B

Structure of T-DNA Insert in SPY

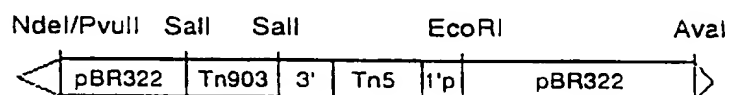
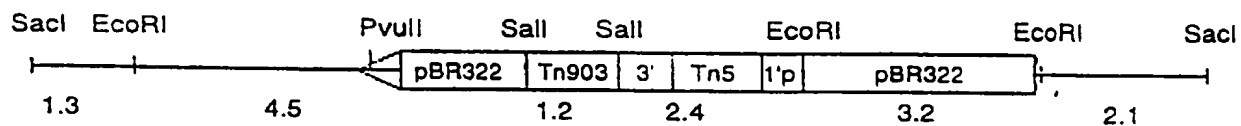


FIGURE 6C

Sacl Plasmid Rescue Product

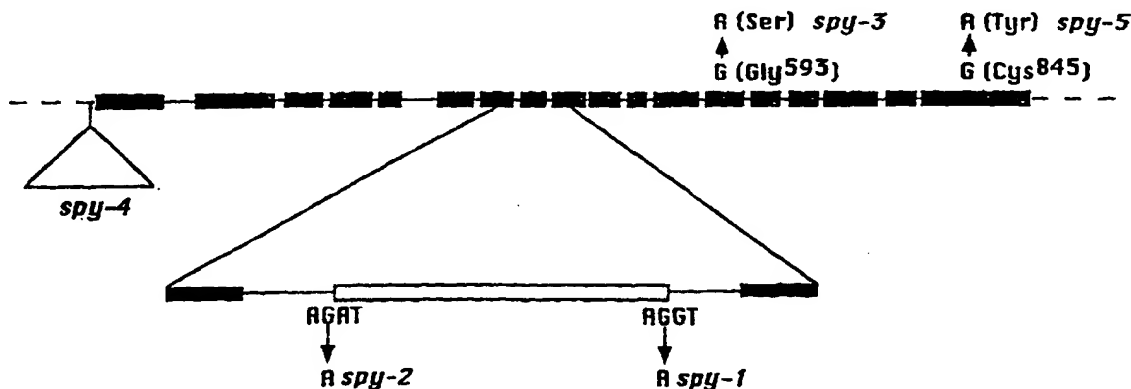




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶: C12N 15/29, 15/82, 5/10, A01H 5/00, C12Q 1/68	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/43419 (43) International Publication Date: 20 November 1997 (20.11.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/08765 (22) International Filing Date: 16 May 1997 (16.05.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/649,046 16 May 1996 (16.05.96) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA [US/US]; 100 Church Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): OLSZEWSKI, Neil, E. [-/US]; 1952 Tatum Street, Roseville, MN 55113 (US). JACOBSEN, Steven, E. [-/US]; 253 South Catalina Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91106 (US). (74) Agent: MCCORMACK, Myra, H.; Mueiting, Raasch, Gebhardt & Schwappach, P.A., P.O. Box 581415, Minneapolis, MN 55458-1415 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 18 December 1997 (18.12.97)

(54) Title: THE SPINDLY GENE, METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION AND USE



(57) Abstract

This invention relates to the identification of a gene involved in the gibberellin signal transduction pathway. Mutations to this gene mimic the effect of gibberellin treatment and transgenic plants expressing the gene correct a spindly phenotype. Methods are disclosed for isolating and using the gene from a variety of plants.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/08765

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 C12N15/29 C12N15/82 C12N5/10 A01H5/00 C12Q1/68

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IPC 6 C12N A01H C12Q

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 October 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

10.11.97

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